(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cente per Week, pay able to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Sine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance or the period ordered.

## SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

The Associate Judgeship Again. Wa have received several letters from mem bers of the bar and other citizens, endorsing our article of a few days since in favor of the nomination of a Republican candidate for Associate Judge at the coming election. We have no doubt that such is the sentiment of a large majority of the party. Those lawyers whose names were signed to the address published in our columns some time ago, favoring the reflection of the present incumbent, can hardly be said to have spoken for the bar itself, much less for the masses of our citizens. They numbered only about one hundred, while there are well on to a thousand practising lawyers in this city. It is not at all certain, therefore, that the present incumbent, even aside from his political opinions, would be the first choice of the members of the bar. And the moment we leave professional precinets and go among the masses of the people, we find the general sentiment of Republicans to be in favor of nominating and electing a man of our own political household.

The matter is very simple. The Republican party can carry the city on a strict party issue by a majority of from six to eight thousand votes. Under such circumstances, why should we voluntarily concede one of the most important and honorable offices to the Democrats? Why, as Republicans, believing in the principles of our party and in the necessity of its organization, should we voluntarily weaken and disintegrate it by going to the opposition for our candidates? Notwithstanding all the sophistry of his party friends, Judge Ludlow is openly and avowedly an unrelenting Democrat. His election would tend to strengthen that party in our city. Why, then, should Republicans support him, when they have in their own ranks men who will make just as good a judge as he is, and who are good, sound Republicans to boot? It is lawful to learn from our opponents, and we have never known the Democratic party voluntarily to forego filling an important office, when it had the votes to elect its candidate.

We shall not advocate the election of an incompetent or unworthy man to the office of Judge, on the ground of his being a Republican. We go upon the assumption that we have Republicans perfectly competent for the position, and that some one of these will be nominated. That is the demand of the party, and the managers must conform their action to it. We want nothing but first-class material-no old hacks, or second or third-rate men. That style of thing won't answer in this emergency.

We confess that the Democrats are working shrewdly. They have an eye, in the result of the elections this fall, not merely to the judiciary, but to the moral effect of the contest upon the great national struggle of next year. They are putting forward able men, and are plausibly claiming Republican support for them. They ask it for Judge Sharswood, and they insist upon it for Judge Ludlow. And yet it is not so much the election of these men, as men, that they care for, as it is party effect. Judge Sharswood's votes will be claimed as for the violent and extreme Democratic platform upon which he stands; and should Judge Ludlow be redlected it would certainly be claimed, and with some show of truth, that the obnoxious opinions he avowed during the war had lost much of their unpopularity. The entire campaign in this State this year is being managed by the Democrats with reference to the grander contest next year. They are manœuvring for the advantages of position. Every Republican vote they can seduce from us is so much clear gain to them.

We aver, then, that it is the duty of the Republican party to put its best men in the field, and to make a square, open-and-shut fight. We have already done so in regard to the contest for Supreme Judge. Judge Williams is the peer of Judge Sharswood in everything that pertains to moral and intellectual qualifications for the position, and is as far superior to him politically, as liberal, enlightened, and progressive Republicanism is superior to reactionary, bigoted, and spurious Democracy. Let us follow the same line of action with reference to the Associate Judgeship in our city. Let us bring out a man who is the peer of Judge Ludlow as a lawyer and a jurist, and who in addition is a progressive, large-minded liberal man, thoroughly imbued with the noble doctrines of our grand and victorious party. Such a nomination will strengthen the party-keep up its moral tone no less than its integrity of organization-and by the victory it will secure for us at the hands of the people, will give us good vantage ground for the great contest of 1868.

General Grant on Registration. Ws are glad to see that General Grant has formally disclaimed that portion of Attorney-General Stanbery's opinion which made it the duty of Registration Boards to admit a man to register, even though they should know that he was taking a false oath to do so. General Ord, having incorporated this construction of the law into a recent order, General Grant expresses his entire disapproval of it. He holds the law to mean just what any unprejudiced man of good common sense would take it to applying for registry is not enough, and that The President stands before the country con-

improper persons ought not thus to be allowed to register themselves.

that the Military Commanders must execute the law according to their own judgment, and not according to the Attorney-General's, or even his own, opinion.

With Whom Should the Pardoning Power Rest?

Tan gross abuse of the pardoning power by the President has raised a doubt in the public mind whether it is right to place the opportunity of forgiving a criminal in the hands of one man. The object of such a prerogative being granted to the Executive of either the State or nation is clear. It was not intended to enable him, at his discretion, to undo by his single act the judgment of twelve men and the learned judiciary. He was not to question whether or not, in his own opinion, the person was guilty, but to leave to him the power of forgiving the offense if more good could be gained by such an act than by an execution of the sentence, and also to enable him to act on the suggestion of the judge or jury trying the convict, and spare him if mitigating circumstances appeared in his favor. Such is clearly the intention. We doubt if it is ever proper for a Governor or President to deliberately undo the action of twelvecitizeus, and to set up his private opinion in opposition to that of men on oath, who had all the facts before them.

The liability to error to which we are all subject, and which may lead any, even the best officer, to consult his feelings rather than rely on the judgment of others better informed, has caused a feeling to arise that the pardoning power would be much more safely vested in more than one man; or that, if that was impossible, it should be exercised only on the recommendation of the court which convicts the criminal. As it now is, in our own State, the Executive can freely forgive any offense which he sees fit. His power is absolute, and because it has not been abused by our Executives heretofore is no ground for feeling safe from an abuse in the future.

The idea which we favor is carried into practical effect in New Jersey. Over the river, we are glad to say, there is no false sentimentality in the execution of justice. When once a man is convicted by a jury of his peers, the chances that he will escape punishment are exceedingly slim. He had better not have any hopes of escape in the clemency of the judges or the laxity of the laws.

In that State the Governor has nothing whatever to do with the matter. The judge before whom the case is tried, and who passes sentence, at the time of passing the sentence fixes the time at which it should be carried into execution. It needs no warrant from the Governor to approve of the finding of the Court. As in the case of Bridget Dergan, after a solemn charge to the murderess, his Honor passed sentence of death, and named at the same time the 30th of July as the day on which the execution should take place. This seems to us much better than leaving the prisoner in doubt as to the time his or her life will end. The torture to which they must be subjested in our State when waiting for the war. rant of the Governor must be fearful. Suspense is always worse than absolute certainty. To follow the case of Bridget: an appeal was made to the Court of Pardons. This Court is constituted of a certain number of judi-

cial and, if we mistake not, of executive officers and is presided by the Governor. The evidence was reviewed by the court, and it decided that there were no good grounds on which to base either a pardon or a reprieve. The decree was final. It is also necessary that an advertisement be inserted in a number of papers announcing that an application will be made on a certain day to the court for the pardon of a certain criminal, so that if there are any grounds on which to base a counter-petition, they may be heard before the court. By this means all secresy and subterfuge are prevented. This plan seems to us much better than that in force in our State. By it all the legitimate ends of the power to pardon are secured, and at the same time all prostitution of the power effectually prevented. When we shall elect the Constitutional Convention in our State to revise what is defective in the supreme law of the Commonwealth, we hope that the matter will receive its attention.

Vetoes and Opinions.

WE suppose the President will veto the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, which is now before Congress and about to pass. Whatever may be the grounds upon which he shall do so, it is quite evident that his vetoes have lost all moral weight with the people. They are no longer regarded as the expression of opinions and convictions honestly entertained by the President, but rather as political manifestoes put forth for partisan effect. The country cannot forget that the vetoes of the previous Reconstruction measures were discarded as soon as they had subserved their intended effect as electioneering documents, and the exigencies of the situation had made it apparently for the President's interest to take a different view of the law. When the passions of the people were to be aroused against Congress, the President called upon Jeremiah Black to write a veto message denouncing the Reconstruction law, and giving the widest latitude to all its provisions. When the plain intent of the law was to be avoided, and its efficiency obstructed, he called upon Attorney-General Stanbery to manufacture- an "opinion," under the shadow of which these ends might be achieved. The same game may be attempted again, but the people will no longer be deceived by it. They will seek for the true character of the laws passed by Congress neither in the President's unscrupulous vetoes, nor in the pettifogging opinions of his mean, that the simple oath of the party Attorney-General, but in the acts themselves.

victed of trifling with the laws, making them to mean anything or nothing, just as suits his General Grant also expresses the opinion own political necessities. His vetoes have had very little effect in the past, and will have still less effect in the future.

" Could We but See Ourselves as Others

See Us. " Tuenz is certainly great absence of dignity in the conduct of the British House of Commons, where the members all sit with their hats ammed over their eyes, where cat-calls are not unfrequent, and where shuffling of feet and systematic coughing are the only means of checking a stupid and long-winded speaker. But even the cat-calls and stamping of feet are better than nothing, and our American House of Representatives is certainly at the mercy of any brainless member who desires to elevate his voice and bray his empty platitudes into the ears of a disgusted majority. The right of free speech is certainly desirable, but we sometimes long for the British custom, which permits a bore to be drowned by the noise of the bored. Especially did we envy the English Parliament when we read, this morning, the debate which disgraced the House yesterday, and in which a gentleman by the name of Robinson played the part of harlequin. We had some difficulty in discovering the location of Mr. Robinson's district, but found, by reference, that it includes the Five Points of the Empire City. The address of the member from that chaste locality is a mixture of irritable replies to those who endeavored to restrain him, and of senseless buffoonery which remigds us of the address delivered by the "member from Pike." It is really too bad that the rules of order could not have been so enforced as to check the wanderings of this arrant sympathizer with treason. He assaulted all those who dared to interrupt him with gross personalities, and finally closed his speech by a garbled extract from what was sensible when written by Moore:-"Oh! would thou wert near me,

lly Southern brother,
I love thee as dear
As the son of my mother.
Ism lonely and sad,
Since the day that we parted,
My lips have the tone

Of a maid broken-hearted."

If the poetical expression of the speaker is his real sentiment, we would suggest that living in the sunny South is not more expensive than in the North, and that he should remove the light of his countenance to his mere congenial "brothers." But we must express the regret of all who value propriety and selfrespect in public men, that the House should so often be the arena for such a display as disgraced it yesterday, and would express the wish that the rules might be so amended as to exclude all such exhibitions of buffoonery,

Progress of the Reconstruction Bill. THE Senate Supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up in the House vesterday. when, after several amendments, it was passed and sent back to the Senate. A conference committee was appointed, consisting of Senators Trumbull, Edmunds and Hendricks, and Representatives Stevens, Boutwell, and Holman. They will probably report to-day, and the bill, as it comes from them, will doubtless be promptly passed by both Houses of Con-

which, however entertaining at the circus,

are certainly out of place in the National

Legislature.

The Artist Hamilton.

Three of Hamilton's paintings of Niagara-"The American Fall," "The Horseshoe Fall," and "The Whirlpool Rapids"-have been purchased by Colonel Barton H. Jenks at the artist's own price, \$6500. This is a deserved tribute to the genius of our distinguished Philadelphia artist, Grace Greenwood, writing to the Independent of "Fine Arts in Philadelphia," alludes to the prominent characteristics of James Hamilton's pictures as follows:-

"His pictures are all more or less ideal marked by bold, poetic effects, and so peculiarly suggestive that the imagination is borne away by his waves and his clouds into infinite stretches of sea and sky. He is on canvas a poet of grand conceptions and of weird and startling fancy. In this exhibition, besides two admirable marines, Mr. Hamilton had one of admirable marines, Mr. Hamilton had one of hisgreat Ningara pictures. Church has painted the majestic beauty of Ningara, but I think Hamilton has best painted its awfulness. It takes Titanic power and a most intrepid genius to grapple with subjects so stupendous, and not to be overwheimed. Into these pictures seem to have passed the soul of Ningara. Its fearful splendor illuminates them; its dread solemnity encompasses them; the air dread solemnity encompasses them; the air about them seems to throb with silent thun-ders. 'The American Fall on a Stormy Day' ders. The American Fall on a Stormy Day surpasses the other two views in power, in masterly effects of weight, volume, and vastness. There is only clearly given this fall, with a ghostly indication of the curving wall of the sea beyond; but this one sheet—this grey, sullen, plunging flood—overpowers one as could no complete picture of the cataract. The part is greater than the whole. The effect of fear-someness, even of loneliness, is strangely enhanced by a small group of figures on a rocky point in the foreground—a speck of frail human point in the foreground—a speck of Irall human life in the elernity of waters, in the swirling chaos of mist, cloud, surge, and spray."

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SHOKED SALMON, SPICED SALMON, SARDINES, BONELESS AND IN TOMA-

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PRAIRIE GAME IN GREAT VARIETY, FINEST QUALITY OLIVE OIL,

And every variety of CHOICE FAMILY GROCE-RIES, by the package or retail.

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The Steamer JERSEY BLUE will leave Megargee's Wharf at & to 10 A. M. and 15 P. M.; Arch Street Wharf at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Struce Street Wharf at 105 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Reed Street Wharf at 105 A. M. and 2 D. M.; Reed Fare for the Excursion, 26 cents. DRY GOODS.

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WHITE LINER DUCK

Or the Extra Heavy Basket Quality, rediced to ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.

All grades and weights White Linux Design All grades and weights Brown Lines Deta. Linen Drills, good qualities, only Weent up. Fancy Drills, good qualities, only 45 ces a up. Coating and Blouse Linens from 25 cents up

BLACK HERNANI OR INON MERIAGE.

911 A fresh lot good quality, at the lowest old gold rice of 65 cents. Also, the two yards wide, in large w sih, at reduced

40 cent Lupin's Black Tamartines. 8-4 White Tamartine, Lupin's make, 17 cent Black Ground Figured Engl sh Grenadine. 57 cent White Ground English Grenadine

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COLORED ALPACAS AND GOAT'S HAIR, FOR SEITS.

A fair assortment still on hand of good colorings, 112 stuthtp and at moderate prices.

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250 Shetland Shawls, at \$3, BEEN SELLING AT 86.

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THESE GOODS ARE VERY DESIRABLE. AND ARE WORTHY OF THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.

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J. V. COWELL & SON, HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A

LARGE SUPPLY OF HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

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LAWNS!

Fine French Lawns, 25 cents. French Jaconet Lawns, 28 cents. Best French Percales, reduced to 371/2 cents

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Plaid and Stripe Linen Drills for Boys, Linen Duck Coatings. Extra Heavy Linen Duck for Suits. Heavy White Basket Duck. Linens for Ladies' Travelling Suits. Immense Stock of Linens, all grades.

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Diaper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description.

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Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb, colored Albambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jacquard Quilts.

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Bleached Muslins, 1234, 14, 15, 16, 16, 20c., etc. Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins Unbleached Muslins, 1214, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc. Cotten and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents. Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37% cents. Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes. Black and White Baimorals, \$1. Best Hoop Skirt in the city, \$1.25.

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Hosiery at competition prices.
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Cheap for Table Linens, 54, 56c; bargains. Bleached,
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bave been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition The First Gold Missal of Merit for the
highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing
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